



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Britain Across the Seas—Africa: A History and Description of the British Empire in Africa. By SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc. (London: National Society's Depository. Pp. xix, 428; 237.)

The most conspicuous characteristic of this volume at first glance, is the wealth of its illustrations; and the more it is examined in detail the more apparent becomes the value which they add to the text. Every phase of the subject is given adequate attention; and the impression thus derived would alone afford a substantial idea of the progress of Africa from savagery to civilization.

The text, divided into sixteen chapters, includes a brief review of the voyages of discovery, the history of the various colonies of South Africa, of the West Coast, of the East Coast and of Egypt. Considerably more than half of the entire space is devoted to the account of the development of British rule at the Cape of Good Hope and in the interior; but, unfortunately, bare reference is made to the recently consummated Union of South Africa, which was scarcely completed when the book came from the press. The chapters allotted to the West Coast, the East Coast and Nigeria, merely summarize the principal events of their respective history, and offer a glimpse of existing conditions. The thirty pages given to the affairs of Egypt, are naturally subject to the same limitations. The treatment is thoroughly popular, although, as might be anticipated from the experience and the authority of the author in this particular field, the lines are broadly drawn, and the general effect is clear and impressive. For those familiar with the subject, little, if any, new or special information is offered. A feature not to be overlooked, however, is the particular description of the aboriginal tribes inhabiting the various portions of the British domain. In a volume so attractive to the general reader, the account of the native peoples as here given in the text and the notes, is worthy of special notice. Throughout, Sir Harry shows his thorough acquaintance with the subject in all its phases, and scarcely ever makes any misstatement of fact. Unfortunately, in the chapter on Nigeria, the name of Sir George Taubman Goldie, the founder of British authority in that region, is several times transposed, so that the uninitiated would have difficulty in his identification; but generally, there is a remarkable absence of errors for a book of this character. Seven good maps and an excellent index complete the working apparatus. In brief, while for the advanced student this latest publication on Africa may

not be of great value, it is certain that by its attractive form, the interest of the general reading public in the British dependencies in Africa will be naturally enhanced; and to this extent, the distinguished author, Sir Harry Johnston, has once more demonstrated his right to the gratitude of the friends of the Empire.

HENRY C. MORRIS.

Senates and Upper Chambers. By HAROLD W. V. TEMPERLEY.
(London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd. Pp. xvii, 343. 1910.)

This is one of the many books and briefer studies called forth by the present strained relations between the Houses of Parliament. Its facts have been brought together in the belief that there is grave danger in tampering with the historic British Constitution, if the experience of other nations with second chambers be neglected or their history misrepresented.

The book consists of five chapters, as follows: I. Introductory. This presents the danger of the present crisis to the English Constitution; the prevailing ignorance as to the practice of foreign and Colonial Upper Chambers; the inapplicability of Federal Upper Chambers for comparison with the English; and the respects in which the author deems the House of Lords unique. II. The Upper Chambers of English-Speaking Lands; their Analogies and Lessons. III. The Senates of the Continent. IV. General Considerations and Reflections. V. Applications to the Present Problem in England.

This last chapter contains the gist of the author's thought. Both his theorizing and his study of the experience of other lands have convinced him that a second chamber is essential, especially in order to secure the rights of minorities; that in upper chambers there is great danger of partisanship, and that the House of Lords, by reason of its composition, is inevitably a partisan body; that in the House of Commons the party system is a necessity, and that, since the House of Lords cannot adapt itself to democratic conditions, there is necessitated a change in its composition. For the retention of a considerable hereditary element, he adduces arguments from science; from "the view of the dependents of class ("True political justice is shown by evincing toleration and respect even towards the views and wishes of parasites and flunkys."); and from history. ("In a land where history has moulded every institution in the past, it would be a crime not to allow